



## Bartlett to Lead 'Plane Trip to Pole

Explorer Expects to Get  
Photographs of Top of  
World on Expedition

## Map Making Is Chief Objective

Aero Club of America  
Announces That Trip  
Will Be Started in June

The Aero Club of America announced last night that an aerial expedition to photograph the North Pole and points of interest in its vicinity would set out next June under the direction of Captain Robert A. Bartlett. Several aeroplanes will be taken, one of them a big one, in which a flight will be made straight across the top of the world from northernmost America to northernmost Asia, a distance of 1,300 miles.

Funds for the trip, which is estimated to cost \$250,000, will be provided by the Aero Club of America.

## Want Floating Laboratory

"Both Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the pole, and Captain Bartlett," said Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club, last night, "want to do a great deal of scientific research in the polar basin, of which more than 1,000,000 square miles remain unexplored, and need a laboratory, or part of the ship where the flora and fauna from the ocean bottom will be kept until the return of the expedition."

This phase of the exploration, while important, is not the principal one, which consists of photographic and map work, which members of the Aero Club believe may be accomplished by the use of aeroplanes. Admiral Peary was a member of a committee which investigated the project and reported favorably to the board of governors of the club December 17. The other members of the committee were Mr. Hawley, Henry A. Wise Wood, Henry Woodhouse, Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, John Hays Hammond, Jr., Rear Admiral William N. Little, Professor Charles L. Poor, Colonel E. Lester Jones, Charles Jerome Edwards, Major Cushman A. Rice and Augustus Post.

## Will Start in June

A ship will be sent to Etah as soon as the ice breaks up enough to permit it to cross Melville Bay, which Mr. Hawley figures will be in June. The ship will carry, besides the usual polar supplies, a large aeroplane or flying boat and several smaller planes.

While a base is being established at Etah and before the ice to the north has broken up sufficiently to permit further progress by sea, the small aeroplanes will fly north to Cape Columbia, the real jumping-off place for the aerial expedition, and establish a base. Cape Columbia is the most northerly projection of Ellesmere Island, near the Grant Land shore. From that point the objective will be Cape Chisuskun, the northernmost tip of the Taimyr Peninsula in Siberia.

During their spare moments the aviators will fly about taking photographs to be used in mapping the country and possibly in locating mineral deposits.

## War Tragedy Is Object Lesson

"This is a stupendous conception and is to start the use of aeroplanes for the important work of exploration which, on the face of what the war has taught us, is most necessary. Exploration to-day is necessary to take stock of the world's natural resources which we may know exactly what are the natural resources of the human race."

"I recall vividly the tragedy created by our lack of a supply of mica for gas masks upon our entry into the war. When some British ships which were carrying mica to the United States were sunk we faced the tragedy of not having the material with which to make gas masks to save the lives of tens of thousands of American boys. At that time, when we all felt hopeless, I happened to talk to Admiral Peary about the matter, and he told me mica was plentiful in the sub-arctic regions. Also that other minerals which were in great demand were to be found in the sub-arctic regions."

"The aeroplane makes all exploration easy, and its employment will permit exploring and mapping the unexplored part of the world in a few years, whereas by following the old methods it would take more than 200 years."

## Expect Normal Weather

The aerial explorers do not even expect to find it really cold on the trip. Mr. Hawley declaring that, during the six weeks of July and August when most of the work of the expedition would be done, the thermometer rarely

## Bolsheviki Establish School of Revolution

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 22.—Harald R. de Scavenius, former Danish Minister at Petrograd, stated to-day that a special revolutionary school has been established at Moscow, under the direction of the Bolshevik leader Radek, where agitators from all parts of the world are receiving training preparatory to returning to their own countries to spread revolutionary ideas.

The school, according to M. de Scavenius, is attended by Chinese and representatives of nearly every European country.

## Berlin Group Urges Republic And President

Powers Would Be Combination of U. S. Executive's and Those of King George

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 22.—The "Dusseldorfer Nachrichten" says that the conference held at Berlin to discuss the new constitution of Germany agreed upon the following fundamentals:

An elected president, to be head of the government, with powers midway between those of the President of the United States and the King of England; parliamentary principles to govern the President in forming a Cabinet, which will be assisted by delegates of the federal republics to the so-called Statenshaus, which corresponds to the American Senate.

The Statenshaus, however, must not interfere with the independence of the individual federal republics, which will number fourteen or fifteen.

The participants in the conference included Hugo Preuss, State Secretary of the Interior; Professor Peters, Professor Max Weber, of the University of Heidelberg, and the Austrian Minister Hartman, all well known authorities on constitutional law.

## Bavarian Leaders Appeal for Unity To Check Anarchy

MUNICH, Dec. 19 (By The Associated Press).—So chaotic have conditions become during the past week or two that three of the various leading parties have combined, for the first time in years, to issue what amounts to an ultimatum to the Bavarian government. The Bavarian People's Party, the German People's Party and the Munich branch of the Liberal party have signed the appeal. The Socialist party did not sign the ultimatum, which reads:

"Recent occurrences, especially those of the last few days, leave no doubt that we are facing danger from anarchy. The press is threatened, free-

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## Staff Backs War Training Service Bill

Measure Is Drafted and  
Secretary Baker Is Ex-  
pected to Approve It

Nine Months in Camps

Problem of Preserving the  
Strength of Army Abroad  
Is Perplexing Congress

By Carter Field  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—With the support of the General Staff of the army, a bill providing for universal military training will be sent to Congress before the end of the present session. Secretary of War Baker in all probability will approve the measure.

It has already been drafted under the direction of the General Staff, and inquiry has developed that it will have a very large measure of support in Congress.

The bill provides for a nine months' training period, divided as follows: One month in barracks, during which the men receive equipment, are classified and examined; five months' intensive training in the field, and three months at a cantonment.

The bill would take men at the age of nineteen, although a very wide leeway is allowed as to this. If it can be shown that the training period would interfere with the boy's education, or if his health does not permit at that time, the training can be postponed until he is twenty-six years old.

Trained Officers Provided  
Ten per cent of the officers for this "universal service army," as it will be called, will be taken from the regular establishment. A new plan is outlined to provide the reserve officers, who will constitute the remaining 90 per cent. Men who have had war service will be eligible, and the bill provides that in the future only men with war service, West Pointers and those who have had the training period will be eligible for commissions. It seeks to abolish the system of commissioning men from civil life.

Whether there will be time for favorable consideration of the bill at this session is problematical.

The problem of what America is going to do with her army—how she is going to avoid the unpreparedness, which virtually every one acknowledges might have resulted in disaster to this country had it been forced into a war in which it did not have allies from whom it could buy airplanes, artillery, ammunition, rifles and even clothing with which to equip its soldiers, is receiving a great deal of consideration at the Capitol. The solution is believed by many to be universal military training, coupled with an adequate navy. There are few supporters of a standing army big enough to take care of

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## 55 Billions Was War Cost To America

Estimate of Senate Experts  
Includes Loans Made to  
All Associated Nations

19 Billions in Year 1918

Total Embraces Appropriations Expected To Be Expended by End of 1919

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The war has cost the United States the stupendous sum of \$55,087,256,051.11, according to the experts of the Senate Appropriations Committee. This estimate includes ten billions loaned to the Allies, and is based on the appropriations made by the first and second sessions of the Sixty-fifth Congress, with deductions for ordinary civil appropriations, and including appropriations authorized although not expected to be expended before the end of the fiscal year of 1919.

The total appropriations for the two sessions, as figured in this estimate, are not identical with the total appropriations for the two fiscal years, because some of the ordinary appropriations had been made for the fiscal year of 1918 by the last session of the Sixty-fourth Congress, which expired March 4, 1917.

As figured by the experts, the total appropriations of these two sessions were \$55,508,751,777.78. From this sum, however, must be deducted appropriations classified as "other services," including regular and extraordinary expenses of the civil establishment not otherwise segregated, which amounted to \$20,413,621.17 for the fiscal year of 1917, and \$396,082,105.50. The discrepancy between the two years' civil appropriations is explained by the exclusion of the appropriations for 1917 of the Sixty-fourth Congress, as explained.

These figures, of course, charge the entire cost of the army and navy to the war, which is not exactly fair, since the expenditures would have been considerable if this country had not entered the war. A comparison with the appropriations made for two previous fiscal years might give a more accurate picture of the war's real cost. Their total appropriations, for army, navy and everything else, were \$1,962,210,200.05, and \$1,625,484,995.53. The increase of \$340,000,000 from one year to the next is explained by the increased naval building programme.

Even allowing as deductions the normal expenditures for military purposes, these figures would show the war's cost to be more than forty-one billion dollars, or about \$400 for every man, woman and child in the United States.

## Division of Costs

The following tables show how the

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# Allies Would Compromise Upon World League Barring Germany; Wilson Visits American Wounded

Shakes Hands and Chats  
With 1,200 Heroes in  
Hospital at Neuilly

Spends Four Hours  
Cheering Up Men

Many Were Injured at  
Chateau Thierry; Mrs.  
Wilson With President

PARIS, Dec. 22 (By The Associated Press).—President Wilson to-day visited the Red Cross hospital at Neuilly, where he shook hands individually and talked with 1,200 badly wounded Americans, for the most part survivors of the Chateau Thierry action. He spent more than four hours in the hospital, visiting every ward and stopping at every bedside.

Later he visited the French hospital, Val de Grace.

Speaking of his experiences at the American hospital, the President said: "I went through the American hospital at Neuilly with the greatest interest and the greatest gratification. I found the men admirably taken care of and almost without exception in excellent spirits."

"Only a very few of them looked really ill, and I think that their mothers and their friends would have been entirely pleased by their surroundings, and by the alert look in their eyes and the keen interest they took in everything about them."

"I am sure that they will go back to their loved ones at home with a new feeling of joy, alike in their recovery and in the fine service they have been able to render."

Going to the American hospital with the expectation of remaining an hour, the President found four hours all too short, as he felt that he could not leave without speaking with every man, and he expressed regret only of his inability to clasp the hand of every American soldier in France.

The President looked tired and worn when the ordeal was finished, for notwithstanding the cheerfulness of the men and the care which they were receiving, there were many affecting cases in the wards.

## Questions a Soldier

When he came to one very badly wounded, the President sat on the edge of the cot for a moment and asked where he was from and how he had been wounded. He admired his war crosses and decorations. Noticing that many of his wounds were in the leg, the President asked: "Why have we here no men wounded in the upper part of the body?"

"Men who are wounded above the waist are not here, they have gone on," answered the soldier simply.

One of the men the President came to stood proudly erect with medals on his blouse and one arm outstretched in an appliance for restoring its usefulness. He looked suggestively like a traffic policeman on duty.

"I'm glad to see you looking so cheerful," said the President.

"You have seen me many times before, Mr. President," responded the soldier. "I used to be a traffic policeman at the Central Station. Don't you think I look natural?"

The President laughed softly. It probably was the only merry moment he had in the hospital.

Another strapping fellow gave him a name as Private Wilson.

"I am proud to know I have a namesake like you," said the President.

"It is a very honorable name. I only tried to do it proud," responded the soldier.

One soldier had lost both legs by a shell. "I am thankful they didn't get an arm," he said cheerfully.

More than 6,500 wounded Americans from the battles around Chateau Thierry have passed through Neuilly Hospital. The 1,200 remaining are the most serious cases, whom miracles of modern surgery are rebuilding to resume their places in civil life, though some will probably never leave the hospital.

## Wanted No Ceremony

The President abstained from attendance at church in order to make the visit. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Rear-Admiral Grayson and was met at the entrance by the commandant and his staff. But he made it plain that he wished no ceremony.

"I just want to go and visit the boys and have a chat with them," he said.

Beginning with the first ward, the President went down one side of the room, and Mrs. Wilson the other, stopping to chat here and there with the wounded and grasp a hand for a moment or say a word of cheer and encouragement. The President himself, where it was possible took the hand of every man, saying: "We hope to have you back soon with us," or "I wish you the best of luck and a speedy recovery."

So the President went from ward to ward, always asking each man's name and saying something intimately personal. As he left each room he turned for a moment and said: "I wish you boys as merry a Christmas as is possible under the circumstances."

There was no cheering in reply, for some of the men were in no condition for cheering. There was no handclapping, for most of the men had at least one hand in surgical appliances. But there were genuine smiles of appreciation.

Some of the wounded were introduced

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## Ireland Celebrates "Wilson Day"

DUBLIN, Dec. 22 (By The Associated Press).—This was Wilson Day in Ireland. Meetings were held in more than forty towns, and resolutions drafted by the Sinn Feiners inviting President Wilson to visit Ireland and pledging his support were adopted. At most of the meetings Constitutional Nationalists joined with the Sinn Feiners. The attitude of the Unionists is that the President will not interfere in the domestic politics of Ireland, but that he would be welcomed to Ireland to examine real conditions and problems.

The meeting at Dublin was presided over by the Lord Mayor. The City Trades Council cooperated. At the meetings held under Sinn Fein auspices the majority of the speeches appealed to President Wilson not to overlook Ireland's case at the Peace Conference.

## House Backs Anti-Imperial Propaganda

Directs Creel to Arouse  
U. S. Public Against Chau-  
vinism Among the Allies

PARIS, Dec. 22.—To rally American public opinion against what the American peace commission regards as imperialistic development in France, Italy and even Great Britain, the American Press Bureau is spreading the news of this aspect of the situation to America. It was under Colonel House's special instructions, for example, that Jerome K. Jerome's London "Daily News" article concerning Chauvinism among the allies was sent to America by Creel's bureau.

French statesmen in private conversation often express an almost affectionate kindness toward President Wilson and some show surprise at finding him not the puritanical gentleman whom they exclaimed after meeting him, "Why, he takes a glass of wine." But President Wilson in evening clothes, dining, and President Wilson in overalls at the peace table may prove to be very different gentlemen, just as the French statesmen who are now equally pleasing may also prove different.

## Determined on New Order

Mr. Wilson, in public statements and private conversations with his entourage, gives indications that his determination to create a new international order is unshaken.

Lord Northcliffe, in a speech to-day to the American correspondents whom he entertained at the Ritz Hotel, made the following remarkable statements concerning Mr. Wilson and America:

"We British are not as demonstrative as the French, but we will give to the man of extraordinary courage who has come to Europe to end what has been going on in the past four years the greatest welcome ever accorded any foreigner who ever came to our country. I regard his visit as the most important thing that has happened between the United States and Great Britain."

Lord Derby, the British Ambassador, who was present, invited the correspondents to England simultaneously with the President as Great Britain's guests. The correspondents, like the President, will spend Christmas among the American troops at the front and then proceed direct to London.

## Plans Return to Paris

President Wilson has privately stated his intention of returning to Paris after visiting London at the end of January.

Professor Semeretz, who has been the active head of the House Commission for the Study of Foreign Problems in America, assumed charge yesterday of a large staff of army intelligence and civil officers working under the American peace commissioners upon information now being received from numerous sources, as indicated in yesterday's dispatch.

## Britain Had Deadly Weapons Ready for Foe

LONDON, Dec. 22.—In the course of an address to trade representatives on the measures taken by the Ministry of Munitions to facilitate the transition of industry from a war to a peace basis, Winston Spencer Churchill, Minister of Munitions, said: "The difficulties, which on the eve of the armistice appeared so very formidable, have been found to be less serious than we expected and the inevitable evils and inconveniences of the transitional period have not been so severe up to the present as most feared. When the firing stopped on the Western front we had reached the culminating point in the output of war materials of all kinds. We had also a whole series of terrifying novelties, some of a most intricate character, and weapons and devices of a most deadly nature, which were in readiness to be used by our troops in the campaign of 1919 had it been necessary."

Mr. Churchill said that stocks and stores of material of all kinds, amounting in value to nearly £1,000,000,000, affecting every trade in the country were on hand. Recklessly handled, the disposal of such a mass of surplus stores might result in instances of "dumping" on a scale unparalleled in economic history.

## Allied Pennant May Herald World League

Joint Shipping Flag To Be  
Hoisted on Ships Taken  
From the Austrians

PARIS, Dec. 22 (By The Associated Press).—The Allied Maritime Council decided to-day that its new flag would be hoisted for the first time on Austrian merchantmen in the Adriatic beside the Italian flag.

Italy will act as trustee of 500,000 tons of this Austrian shipping and distribute it for use exclusively for war supply and transportation, none to be used for commercial traffic.

Dr. Silvio Crespì, Minister of Food, discussing the action of the council, said:

"The new flag consists of three horizontal stripes, with top and bottom white and center blue."

## To Help Relief Work

This tonnage in the Adriatic will be used chiefly for relief work. There are also a hundred thousand tons of Austrian merchant ships in Spanish ports which will be treated like those in the Adriatic. Half of these ships will probably be entrusted to Spain and half to Italy provisionally, the idea being that the countries in whose territorial waters the merchantmen are, or those in close proximity, shall act as trustees for the Entente.

Thirty thousand more tons of Austrian merchantmen in the Black Sea will also be taken over by Italy, while an additional 30,000 tons in various Northern European ports will be divided between England and France.

"The same rule is to be applied to 2,500,000 tons of German merchantmen spread throughout the world. All these enemy merchantmen will ultimately be divided between the Allied Powers and the United States in a ratio which will be decided by the peace conference."

## Called Start of Peace Conference

In inter-Allied circles the decision of the Maritime Council is considered one of the greatest importance, as it is the first step toward international control of shipping and freights, and in some circles is regarded even as the beginning of the foundation of a league of nations, as it gives to the world a new flag of the Allied Maritime Council to be flown alongside that of each of the Allied countries.

Four admirals, representing the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy, whose flagships are in Italian waters, will take immediate charge of the disposition of the shipping under the direction of the council.

## Hurley at Conference

Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the American Shipping Board; Thomas F. Logan and Rear Admiral Benson represented the United States at the conference; Giovanni Villa, Minister of Transport; Dr. Crespì, Minister of Food, and Admiral Grassi represented Italy; a representative of the Foreign Office acted for Great Britain in the absence of Lord Reading, while M. Clementel, Minister of Commerce; Admiral Debon and M. Monet acted for France.

## Greeks and Bulgarians Battle in Macedonia

ATHENS, Dec. 21 (By The Associated Press).—Bulgarian troops to-day fired on the Greek posts near Troussova and wounded three Greek soldiers, according to an official dispatch from Seres, in Greek Macedonia.

The Greeks, the message adds, then attacked and captured two Bulgarian soldiers. Several Bulgarian soldiers were killed. The Bulgarians retired toward the slopes of Mont Belas.

## French Fleet to Baltic Ships to Insure Compliance With Armistice Terms

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Announcement was made at the Ministry of Marine to-day that a French naval division, composed of five units, of which the armored cruiser Montcalm is the flagship, is on its way to the Baltic Sea, having received orders to survey the carrying out by the Germans of the clauses of the armistice.

The vessels also will visit German ports where French prisoners are assembled to insure their repatriation under the best possible conditions.

## Entente Statesmen Favor Wilson Plan, but Insist Foe Be Put on Probation

## Trusteeship for Colonies Proposed

American Control of Constantinople and Dardanelles Also Is Advocated

By Frederick Moore  
New York Tribune  
Special Cable Service  
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PARIS, Dec. 22.—As the result of studies and observations here I am able to give a bare suggestion of the manner whereby certain European statesmen, whose views differ, contemplate reaching a compromise with President Wilson.

They are willing to form a league of nations, but without Germany, promising her partnership after a certain period.

As to repayment for damages and the costs of the war, this will be all that Germany can sustain. The point of an indemnity will not be reached and the word will not be employed in the peace treaty.

## Trusteeship Suggested

The German colonies need not be annexed, but can be controlled under the trusteeship of a league of nations. Various territorial allotments will be sought, for instance, Syria, Albania and various parts of Turkey, Persia, Africa and the Pacific islands.

Should such a scheme as above indicated obtain President Wilson's approval, pledges undoubtedly will be expected that the suzerain power will administer for the benefit of the native populations and will earnestly proceed to educate and develop democracy among the natives with the view of ultimately liberating them.

It is expected that all the Allied statesmen would willingly make such pledges, although certainly not all the powers would behave as America has behaved toward the Philippines or administer such justice as has made Great Britain world renowned.

## Would Protect Colonies

President Wilson's desire is to create a formidable league that could interfere in case the colonies under such an allotment were badly governed, but his high hopes are not held by all the statesmen now assembled, who remember how, under international sanction, Leopold of Belgium became administrator of the Congo and the powers could never unite to dispossess him. They also recall how Berlin, in the treaty of 1877, similarly allotted Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia respectively to Austria-Hungary and Turkey and could never agree thereafter to take action against either.

But that was when the balance of power system prevailed and before America took part in European affairs.

## America May Work Change

The elimination of the Central Powers as a menacing factor and the advent of America may totally change the situation, which the British in particular and many of the French consider possible and practical if America wisely and not too idealistically plays the part before her.

A proposal made many months ago in Britain is now ardently advocated in British circles, that America, because of her recognized disinterestedness, assume control under the league of Constantinople and the Dardanelles, a control of which by any other power would create hostility and an internationalized administration is deemed undesirable.

## France Still Dreads Old Prussian Spirit; Desires Safeguards

By Bampton Hunt  
New York Tribune  
Special Cable Service  
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PARIS, Dec. 21.—As a result of conversations I have had with several of the highest Frenchmen the following, I think, may be taken as a fair presentation of the existing situation from the French point of view:

The whole of France is looking forward to the peace conference with hope, but also with a certain amount of dread. Her fate is not entirely in her own hands. America, England and Italy have become co-arbiters. France and Italy will have perhaps coterminous frontiers with Germany, as she will be reconstituted, embracing Austria. For then the problem is whether the Prussian spirit and Prussian ideals will determine the new United Germany or not. America and England are removed from the terror of this unscrupulous and unrighteous neighbor. To them Germany is crushed, but to France, and in a lesser degree, to Italy, Germany is merely repressed.

## Still Fear the Boche

The question is, what will the associated powers do to secure France and Italy from future aggression? The relief from the tension caused by the war has been succeeded by the fear of the future. Nobody here believes in



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